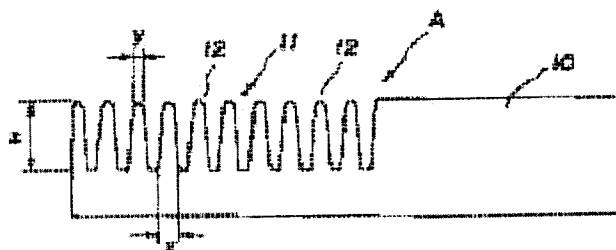


HAIR CONDITIONING MEANS

Patent number: JP8019420 (A)
Publication date: 1996-01-23
Inventor(s): SAKAMOTO NORIYUKI; INABA MIHOKO; KASHIWADA TOSHINOBU
Applicant(s): LION CORP
Classification:
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- european:
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Abstract of JP 8019420 (A)

PURPOSE: To eliminate the need for washing with water after use and to lessen swelling according to absorption of water and degradation of rigidity by forming at least a comb part or brush part of converted paper impregnated and internally added with specific materials, thereby making this means a disposable type. **CONSTITUTION:** At least the comb part or brush part is formed of the converted paper impregnated and internally added with vulcanized fibers or curing type resin and an inorg. binder of a silicon system. Consequently, this hair conditioning means has the high rigidity and obviates the swelling by a hair conditioner and hair dyes at the time of use and the moisture at the time of hair washing and the degradation of the rigidity and, therefore, the means is usable in the same manner as with the conventional hair conditioning means.; In such a case, for example, the hair conditioning means A and the entire part of the clamping part 10 and the comb part 11 are composed of the vulcanized fibers and the vulcanized fibers of a flat plate form are blanked by blanking dies. Comb teeth 12, 12... are formed to a trapezoidal shape in order to enhance the efficiency of the number of blanks at the time of blanking and the strength of the comb teeth.



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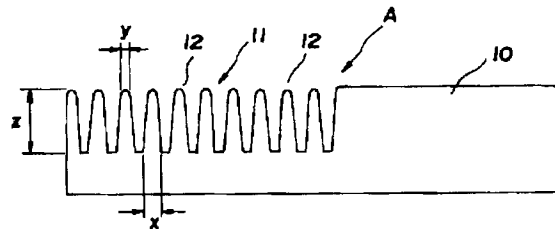
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(54)【発明の名称】 整髪具

(57)【要約】

【構成】 把持部10及び櫛部11からなる整髪具Aをパルカナイズドファイバーにより構成する。

【効果】 簡単で安価に作製でき、櫛部等を交換又は廃棄できるため使い捨てタイプ並びに携帯用に有用である。また、焼却廃棄において従来の合成樹脂製のものに比べ、燃焼カロリーを低下できる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 櫛部又はブラシ部を備えた整髪具において、少なくとも前記櫛部又はブラシ部をバルカナイズドファイバー、或いは硬化型樹脂、ケイ素系の無機バインダーを含浸、内添することにより成る加工紙により構成したことを特徴とする整髪具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、ヘアリキッド、ヘアクリーム等の整髪用化粧料、または、毛染料等を使用するときに併用する、櫛、整髪用ブラシ及び毛染め用ブラシなどの櫛部又はブラシ部を備えた整髪具に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、毛髪を整髪する際に使用する櫛及びブラシ等の整髪具は、周知のように携帯用として小型化されたものを含めその素材は木製、竹製、または、ポリプロピレン、ABS、スチロール等の合成樹脂をインジェクション成形方法等により作製され、また、ブラシ部を構成するブラシ歯等については上記と同様に合成樹脂にて一体成形する場合や別部材としてポリプロピレン、ナイロン、ポリエステル等の合成樹脂製毛や獣毛をブラシ台等に植毛している場合もある。

【0003】このような従来の櫛及びブラシ等の整髪具では、整髪時に用いる整髪剤、毛染剤等が付着し、特に毛染め用として使用するブラシ等はブラシ歯、ブラシ台に毛染め剤が残し、素早く水洗しなければ着色されて汚れたり固形物が付着してしまう等の課題がある。また、整髪剤、毛染め剤等を充填したフォーム状化粧料容器の排出部にブラシ部が一体にセットされたフォーム状化粧料容器付きブラシ等の整髪具の場合は、速やかにブラシ部に付着した汚れを除去しないと噴出口が目詰まり等を起こす原因となり、使用上の煩雑さがあるなどの課題がある。

【0004】一方、櫛及びブラシ等の整髪具を紙にて作製し提供することも考えられるが、周知のように紙でその形状を形成することは容易に可能ではあるが、洗髪時の水分及び毛染料の水分等が紙に吸収されることにより膨潤し剛性が低下するため整髪具として用いるには実用上の課題があるのが現状である。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上記従来の課題を解決することにより、整髪用化粧料、毛染料などを使用するときに併用する櫛及びブラシ等の整髪具において、使い捨てタイプとすることにより使用後の水洗いを不要とすると共に、整髪剤や毛染め剤、洗髪時の水分の吸収による膨潤、剛性の低下が少ない整髪具を提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、上記従来の課題を解決するために鋭意研究を重ねた結果、櫛部又

はブラシ部に特定の素材を用いることにより上記目的の整髪具を得ることに成功し、本発明を完成するに至ったのである。すなわち、本発明の整髪具は、櫛部又はブラシ部を備えた整髪具において、少なくとも前記櫛部又はブラシ部をバルカナイズドファイバー、或いは硬化型樹脂、ケイ素系の無機バインダーを含浸、内添することにより成る加工紙（以下、単に「特殊加工紙」という）により構成したことを特徴とする。なお、本発明で規定する「バルカナイズドファイバー」には、バルカナイズドファイバーに濃硝酸による浸漬やホルマリンの内添による耐水処理又は強度付与処理等を施した加工品も含まれる。

【0007】

【作用】本発明の整髪具では、少なくとも櫛部又はブラシ部をバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙により構成することで、剛性が高く、かつ、使用時における整髪剤や毛染め剤、洗髪時の水分による膨潤、剛性の低下がないので、従来のポリプロピレン、ナイロン、ポリエステル等の合成樹脂製毛又はブラシ等からなる整髪具と同様に使用できることとなる。また、焼却廃棄においても、従来の合成樹脂製に比べ、焼却燃焼カロリーを少なくすることができる。

【0008】以下、本発明の内容を説明する。本発明の整髪具は、少なくとも櫛部又はブラシ部をバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙により構成された整髪具であれば、その形状、構造は特に限定されるものではない。例えば、把持部と櫛部とを備えた平板状等の櫛からなる整髪具において、櫛部又は全体をバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙により構成したもの、若しくは、把持部を有するブラシ台本体とブラシ部とを備えた整髪用ブラシ又は毛染用ブラシからなる整髪具において、該ブラシ部又は全体をバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙により構成したもの、または、整髪剤、毛染め剤等を充填したフォーム状化粧料容器の排出部に着脱自在にセットされるブラシ部を備えたフォーム状化粧料容器付きブラシからなる整髪具において、該ブラシ部をバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙により構成したものなどを挙げることができる。

【0009】本発明において用いるバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙は、密度 1.0 g/cm^3 以上、好ましくは、密度 1.2 g/cm^3 以上、厚さ $0.3\sim 2.0\text{ mm}$ 、好ましくは、厚さ $0.3\sim 1.0\text{ mm}$ であるものが望ましい。密度 1.0 g/cm^3 未満であると、引き裂き強度、テーパー剛度が低すぎて櫛歯の形状が細い場合にブラシ、櫛としての機能をなさず、また、厚さが 0.3 mm 未満であると、整髪時の外力によりくし歯が折れ易くなり、厚さが 2.0 mm を越えると、打ち抜き加工時に細部の加工性が劣り生産性が低下してしまう。この条件を満たすものとしては、塩化亜鉛、塩化スズ、塩化カルシウム、塩化アルミニウム、塩化マグネシウム等に

より処理したバルカナイズドファイバーが良好である。また、熱、紫外線照射、電子線等により硬化するエポキシ樹脂、アクリル樹脂等の硬化型樹脂や、ケイ素系の無機バインダーを内添させた加工紙であってもよい。さらに、耐水性を向上させるために、ニカワ、デンプン、ポリビニルアルコール等のサイズ剤の塗工やポリエチレン、若しくはポリプロピレンフィルムをラミネートしたバルカナイズドファイバー又は特殊加工紙であってもよい。

【0010】バルカナイズドファイバーは、通常のコア*10

*トボール等の原紙と異なり、その紙の密度が約 1.0 g/cm^3 以上と高く（コートボール：約 0.7 g/cm^3 ）、これにより引き裂き強度、テーパー剛度が上昇し、厚さが $0.3 \sim 0.4 \text{ mm}$ で細長い形状においても充分な剛性を有するものである。また、本発明で用いるバルカナイズドファイバー（K-57、東洋ファイバー（株）製）の一例の物性を下記表1に示す

【0011】

【表1】

試験方法： JIS C2315、P8116、P8125 電取法		
試験条件： 20℃、65%RH		
試験材料： バルカナイズドファイバー*1		
厚さ (mm)		0.33
密度 (g/cm^3)		1.21
米坪 (g/m^2)		405
引張強度 (kg/mm^2)	縦	8.9
	横	5.5
強度比 (T/Y) (%)		62.3
伸長率 (%)	縦	6.2
	横	14.3
層間剥離強度 (lbs/2h)		6.4
テーパー剛度 ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}$)	縦	121
	横	68
20℃・90%-24h	縦	75
	横	42
1分間吸水後	縦	75
	横	39
引裂強度 (g)	縦	350
	横	370
水分 (%)		7.8
1時間吸水率 (%)		31.5

*1 K-57 LW 0.35 (平均値) (東洋ファイバー社製)

【0012】

【実施例】次に、本発明の実施例を図1～図10に基づいて説明する。図1は、本発明の第1実施例を示すものである。本実施例の整髪具Aは、把持部10と櫛部11とを備えた平板状の櫛からなるものであり、把持部10及び櫛部11の全体をバルカナイズドファイバーにより構成したものであり、平板上のバルカナイズドファイバーを抜き型により打ち抜き成形することにより作製したものである。櫛部11における櫛歯12、12…の形状は、バルカナイズドファイバーを打ち抜く際の取り数の効率及び整髪による櫛歯の強度を上げるため台形状とし、また、頭皮、毛髪のキズ付きを防止するため先端及び下端溝を半円状に加工しても良い。

【0013】本実施例の整髪具Aは、バルカナイズドファイバー〔東洋ファイバー社製 NF-77〕、厚さ 0.5 mm 、 0.8 mm 、 1.0 mm 品並びに厚さ 0.35 mm

〔同社製 K-57〕を使用して試作し、実使用した結果、厚さが 0.35 mm 以上で櫛としての効果を有し、好ましくは、櫛A及び櫛歯12の曲がりを考慮した場合、厚さが 1.0 mm が良好であった。また、櫛歯12の形状は、図1に示すように、下端幅xが 3 mm 以上、上端幅yが 2 mm 以上有すればよく、櫛歯の長さzは 15 mm 以上あれば櫛としての効果を充分有する。実使用の結果、櫛歯12の形状は下端幅が 4 mm 、上端幅が 2 mm 、長さは 20 mm 品が良好な結果を得た。

【0014】図2(a)(b)は、本発明の第2実施例を示すものである。本実施例の整髪具は、ブラシ部20とブラシ台本体30とを備えた整髪用ブラシ又は毛染用ブラシからなるものであり、ブラシ部20及びブラシ台本体30の全体をバルカナイズドファイバーにより構成したものであり、平板上のバルカナイズドファイバーを抜き型により夫々ブラシ部形成用原板21、ブラシ台本

体形成用原板31に打ち抜き成形して、これらを組立てることにより作製したものである。

【0015】ブラシ歯22の形状は、図2(a)に示すように、上記第1実施例の櫛Aと同様に取り数の効率及び整髪によるブラシ歯の強度を上げるため台形状としている。なお、先端を半円状に加工してもよい。また、ブラシ部20は、ブラシ歯22が2列以上並ぶことによりその効果を有するのでブラシ部形成用原板21を三角形状に折り曲げることにより作製される。ブラシ台本体30は、ブラシ台本体形成用原板31に形成した折曲部32、32…を折り曲げ、挿入片33を切り込み部34に挿入保持させるにより作製され、その下端部分が把持部35となる。

【0016】本実施例の整髪具は、上記ブラシ部20とブラシ台本体30とを接合することにより作製される。すなわち、ブラシ台本体30の三角形状の取り付け部36に形成した3つの切り込み部37にブラシ部20の挿入片23を夫々挿入保持させるにより作製される。なお、上記ブラシ部20とブラシ台本体30との接合は、熱及び超音波による融着並びに接着剤により取り付けることもできる。

【0017】図3(a)(b)は、本発明の第3実施例を示すものである。なお、前記第2実施例と同様の構成は同一符号をもって示し、その説明は省略する(第4実施例においても同様)。本実施例の整髪具は、ブラシ部20とブラシ台本体30とを備えた整髪用ブラシ又は毛染用ブラシからなるものであり、ブラシ部20及びブラシ台本体30の全体をバルカナイズドファイバーにより構成したものである。ブラシ部20及びブラシ台本体30は、平板上のバルカナイズドファイバーを抜き型により夫々ブラシ部形成用原板21、ブラシ台本体形成用原板31に打ち抜き成形し、前記第2実施例と同様にして組立てることにより作製したものである。なお、図3(a)中の図示符号24、24はブラシ部の両端部を接合するための接合切り込み部である。

【0018】図4(a)(b)は、本発明の第4実施例を示すものである。本実施例の整髪具は、ブラシ部20とブラシ台本体30とを備えた整髪用ブラシ又は毛染用ブラシからなるものであり、ブラシ部20及びブラシ台本体30の全体をバルカナイズドファイバーにより構成したものである。ブラシ部20とブラシ台本体30は、平板上のバルカナイズドファイバーを抜き型により夫々ブラシ部形成用原板21、ブラシ台本体形成用原板31に打ち抜き成形して、これらを組立てることにより作製したものである。すなわち、本実施例の整髪具は、ブラシ台本体形成用原板31に形成した折曲部32、32…を上方に折り曲げると共に、接着部38、38に、折曲部25、25に沿って折り曲げたブラシ部形成用原板21をブラシ歯22が下方となるように熱及び超音波による融着、並びに接着剤により接着することにより作製さ

れる。

【0019】上記第2～第4実施例は、バルカナイズドファイバー〔東洋ファイバー社製NF-77〕、厚さ0.5mm、0.8mm、1.0mm品並びに厚さ0.35mm〔同社製K-57〕(表裏面を20μのポリエチレンでラミネート)を用い試作及び実使用を実施した結果、ブラシ歯22は厚さ0.35mm品でブラシとしての充分効果を有し、ブラシ台本体30はその保持性を考慮した場合、厚さ0.5mmが良好であった。また、ブラシ歯22の形状は上記第1実施例の櫛歯12と同様に下端幅が3mm以上、上端幅が2mm以上有すればよく、長さは15mm以上あればその効果を充分有する。実使用の結果、ブラシ歯22の形状は櫛と同様に下端幅が4mm、上端幅が2mm、長さは20mmが良好な結果を得た。

【0020】図5は、本発明の第5実施例を示すものである。本実施例の整髪具は、把持部35を有するブラシ台本体30にブラシ部20を備えた整髪用ブラシ又は毛染用ブラシからなるものであり、ブラシ台本体30を硬質上の発泡ウレタン、発泡ポリエチレン等の発泡体にて作製し、その一部にブラシ部20を挿着できるように深さ5mmのコ字状切り込み部39を形成して取り付け、取り外しができるようにしたものである。ブラシ部20は、バルカナイズドファイバーにより構成したものであり、上記第2実施例と同様に平板上のバルカナイズドファイバーを抜き型により打ち抜き成形することにより作製したものである。ブラシ歯22の形状は、上記第1実施例の櫛と同様に取り数の効率及び整髪によるブラシ歯の強度を上げるため台形状とし、先端を半円状に加工することも可能である。また、ブラシ部20はブラシ歯22が2列以上並ぶことによりその効果を有するので折曲部25に沿って折り曲げて作製してある。このように構成される本実施例は、ブラシ部分20のみを適時交換でき、通常はブラシ台本体30と平板形態のブラシ部20となり、形態に便利でコンパクト化が図れる。

【0021】上記第2～第5実施例は、共にブラシ部20は三角形、四角形、コ字状に折り曲げることにより作製されるので、該ブラシ部20に整髪用化粧料、毛染め剤等を塗布並びに保持させて使用する場合において、一液タイプ、二液タイプの半固形、高粘度毛染め剤並びにフォームタイプの毛染め剤等は共にブラシ部20からの垂れ落ちが防止できる。

【0022】図6～図8は、本発明の第6実施例を示すものである。本実施例の整髪具は、図6～図8に示すように、フォーム状化粧料容器付きブラシであり、整髪剤、毛染め剤等を充填したフォーム状化粧料容器40のノズルからなる排出部41にブラシ部50が一体にセットされた場合である。ブラシ部50は、バルカナイズドファイバー〔東洋ファイバー(株)製のバルカナイズドファイバーK57、厚さ0.35mm(表裏面を20μのポリエチレンでラミネート)〕を使用して排出部41

先端に取り付け、取り外しできるようにしたものであり、長手方向両側面部に多数の櫛歯51、51…を有している。

【0023】ブラシ部50の中央部は、図6～図7に示すように、フォームタイプの化粧料等の排出部41となるノズルに差し込むためのスペース部52が設けられており、該スペース部52の両側に該スペース部52を安定に形成するための凸部53、53…が設けられている。この凸部53にはフォーム剤を櫛歯51に誘導する溝部54、54…が切り込まれており凸部53上面部には接着手段が施されている。本実施例の整髪具は、中央部にスペース部52を形成し、排出部41に差し込んで、該操作部42を押圧することにより容器40内から化粧料等のフォーム剤がブラシ部50に排出されることにより使用に供される。本実施例は、化粧料等のフォーム剤が流路部分となる溝部54を含むブラシ部50が全

てバルカナイズドファイバーで形成されているため、使用後に廃棄すれば排出部41の詰まりの心配や汚れを洗い落す手間が省ける利点を有する。

【0024】図9及び図10は、本発明の第7実施例を示すものである。本実施例の整髪具は、整髪剤、毛染め剤等を充填したフォーム状化粧料容器40のノズルからなる排出部41にブラシ部50が一体にセットされた場合であり、ブラシ部50が排出部41と外筒部44との間に装入保持された点、操作部42を押圧することにより容器40内から化粧料等のフォーム剤がブラシ部50に排出されることにより使用に供される点でのみ前記第6実施例と相違するものである。ブラシ部50は、熱により硬化するエポキシ樹脂の硬化型樹脂を内添させた加工紙、厚さ0.35mm(表裏面を20μのポリエチレンでラミネート)を用いフォームタイプの化粧料等の排出部41先端に取り付け、取り外しできるようにしたブラシであり平板状で両端にブラシ歯51を角型に曲げ差し込んだものである。また、排出部41は、角型状に曲げられたブラシ歯51に対して直角にフォーム剤が当たる様に少なくとも2か所以上の排出穴43、43が排出部41の側面に設けられ、更にその排出部41の外側にブラシ部50が差し込められる装入保持部44a、44aを有する外筒部44を備えている。なお、外筒部44の外周形状を角型としたが、U字型としてブラシ歯51をU字状に差し込んでよい。

【0025】本発明は、上述のように構成され、使用されるものであるが、上記実施例に限定されるものではなく、本発明の要旨を変更しない範囲内で種々の態様に設計変更等できるものである。本発明の整髪具は、少なくとも櫛部又はブラシ部をバルカナイズドファイバー又は

特殊加工紙により構成されたものであれば、その他の構造は特に限定されるものではなく、例えば、櫛部を構成する櫛歯の形状、本数、または、ブラシ部を構成するブラシ歯の形状、本数及びその並びは特に限定されるものではない。

【0026】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、ブラシ部等をきわめて簡単に交換廃棄、または整髪具全体を廃棄できるため、使い捨てタイプ並びに携帯用とすることができ、しかも、簡単に安価に作製できる整髪具が提供される。また、焼却廃棄において従来の合成樹脂製のものに比べ、燃焼カロリーを低下できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例を示す側面図である。

【図2】本発明の第2実施例を示すものであり、(a)はブラシ部の展開側面図、(b)はブラシ台本体の展開平面図である。

【図3】本発明の第3実施例を示すものであり、(a)はブラシ部の展開側面図、(b)はブラシ台本体の展開平面図である。

【図4】本発明の第4実施例を示すものであり、(a)はブラシ部の展開側面図、(b)はブラシ台本体の展開平面図である。

【図5】本発明の第5実施例を示すものであり、(a)はブラシ部の展開側面図、(b)はブラシ台本体の平面図、(c)はブラシ台本体の側面図である。

【図6】本発明の第6実施例で用いるブラシ部の展開図を示すものであり、(a)はその展開平面図、(b)はそのA-A線断面図、(c)はそのB-B線断面図である。

【図7】本発明の第6実施例で用いるブラシ部を示すものであり、(a)はその側面図、(b)はそのA-A線断面図、(c)はそのB-B線断面図である。

【図8】本発明の第6実施例の使用状態を示すものであり、(a)はその側面図、(b)はその平面図である。

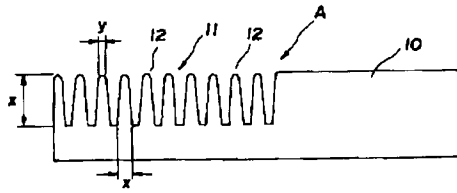
【図9】本発明の第7実施例の使用状態を示すものであり、(a)はその平面図、(b)はその側面図、(c)はブラシ部の展開平面図である。

【図10】本発明の第7実施例で使用するフォーム状化粧料容器を示すものであり、(a)はその部分断面図、(b)はその右側面図である。

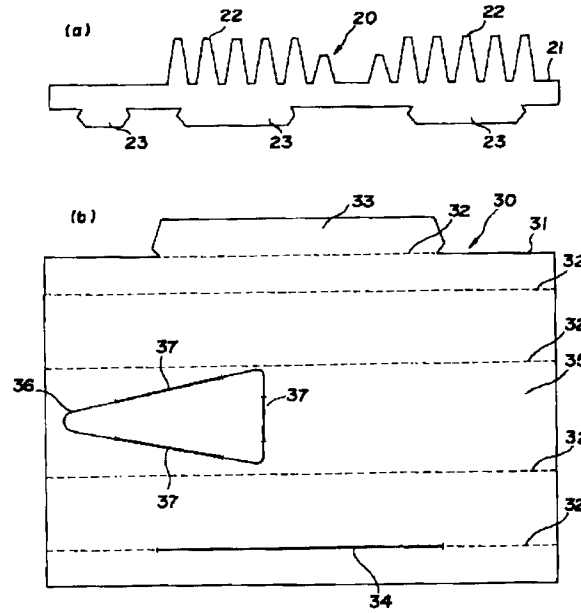
【符号の説明】

- A 整髪具
- 10 把持部
- 11 櫛部

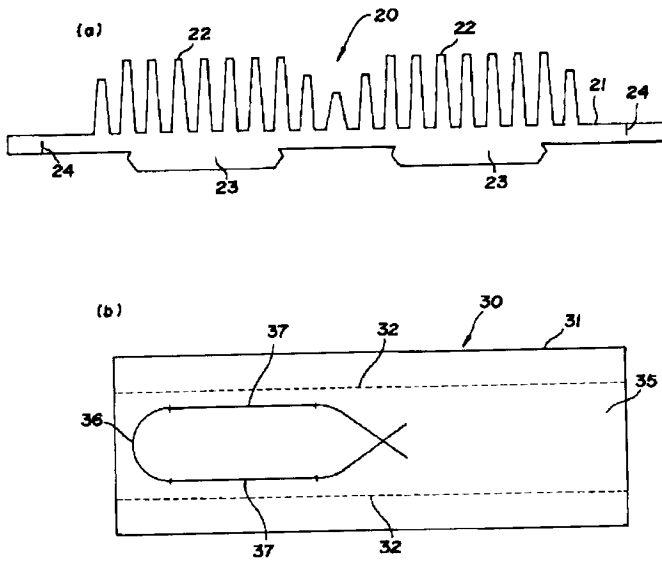
【図1】



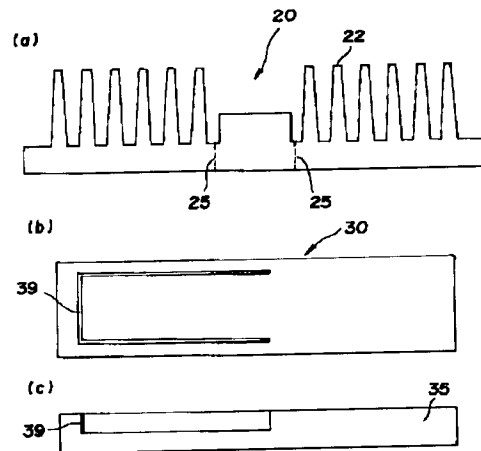
【図2】



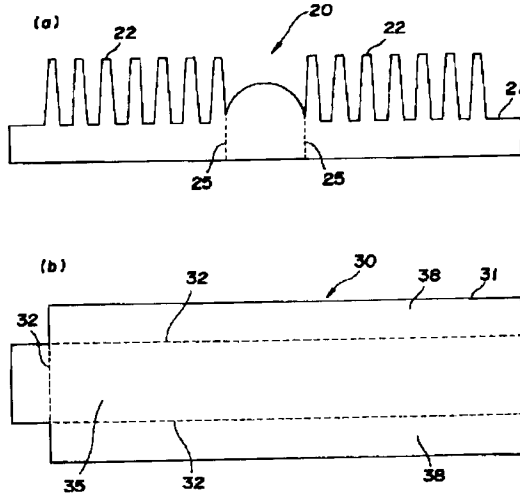
【図3】



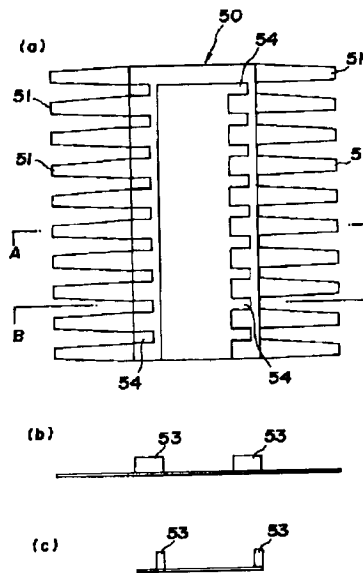
【図5】



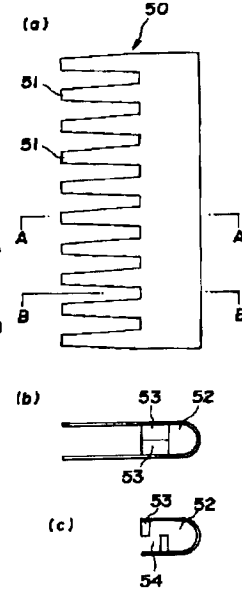
【図4】



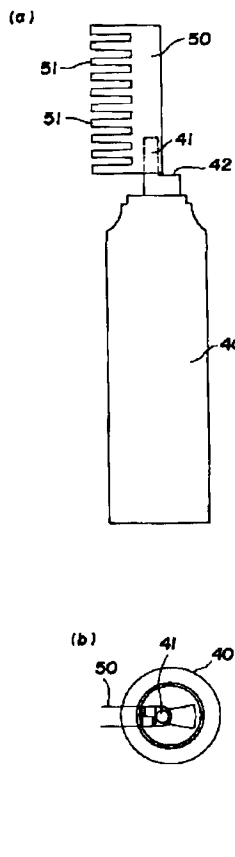
【図6】



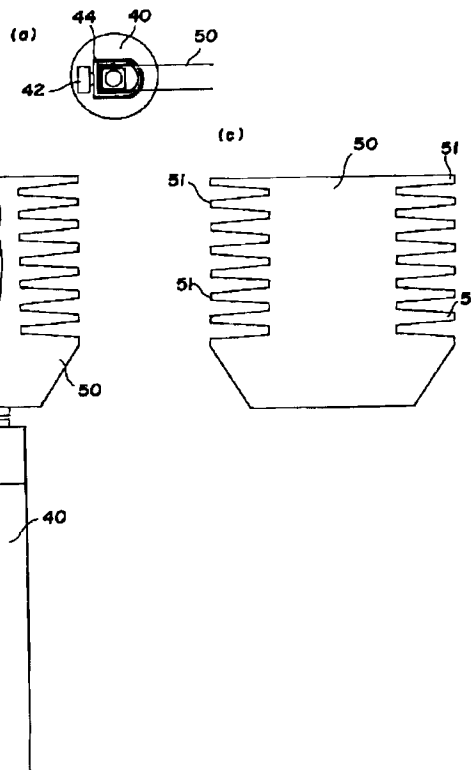
【図7】



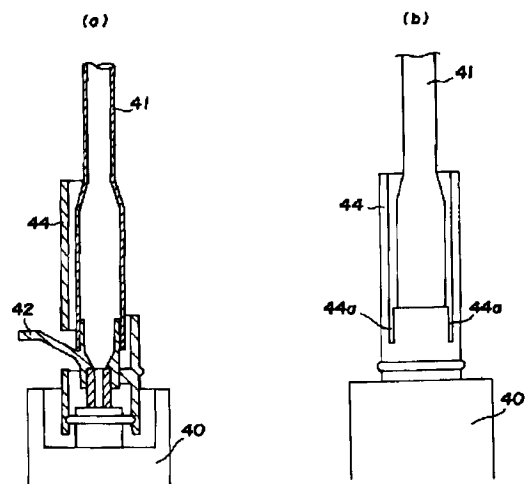
【図8】



【図9】



【図10】



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- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A hairdressing appliance constituting said comb or a brush section at least in a hairdressing appliance provided with a comb or a brush section with a converted paper which changes an inorganic binder of vulcanized fiber or hardening resin, and a silicon system being impregnated and by carrying out internal.

[Translation done.]

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application]This invention relates to the hairdressing appliance provided with the comb or brush sections which are used together when using cosmetics for hairdressing, such as liquid pomade and hair cream, or the charge of hair coloring, such as a comb, a brush for hairdressing, and a brush for hair coloring.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The raw material including that by which hairdressing appliances used when it has its hair cut in hair conventionally, such as a comb and a brush, were miniaturized as portable as everyone knows Wooden, bamboo goods, Or synthetic resins, such as polypropylene, ABS, and styrol, are produced by the injection molding method etc., About the brush gear tooth which constitutes a brush section, hair may be transplanted to the brush stand etc. in the hair made of a synthetic resin and animal hairs, such as polypropylene, nylon, and polyester, as the case where integral moulding is carried out with a synthetic resin like the above, or a separate member.

[0003]In hairdressing appliances, such as such a conventional comb and a brush, the technical problem of styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. which are used at the time of hairdressing adhering, and a hair coloring agent remaining in a brush gear tooth and a brush stand, they being colored if brushes used especially as an object for hair coloring are not rinsed quickly, and becoming dirty, or a solid adhering occurs. In the case of hairdressing appliances, such as a brush with a form-like cosmetics container with which the brush section was set to the discharge part of the form-like cosmetics container filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. by one, If the dirt which adhered to the brush section promptly is not removed, rocket engine jets will become the cause of causing blinding etc., and technical problems, like there is complicatedness on use occur.

[0004]On the other hand, although producing and providing hairdressing appliances, such as a comb and a brush, in paper is also considered, Although it is easily possible to form the shape in paper as everyone knows, since it swells when the moisture at the time of a shampoo, the moisture of the charge of hair coloring, etc. are absorbed by paper, and rigidity falls, the actual condition is that there is a practical technical problem in using as a hairdressing appliance.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In hairdressing appliances used together when this invention is in solving the above-mentioned conventional technical problem and the cosmetics for hairdressing, the charge of hair coloring, etc. are used, such as a comb and a brush, make unnecessary washing in cold water after use by considering it as a disposable type, and. Styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, swelling by absorption of the moisture at the time of a shampoo, and a rigid fall aim at providing few hairdressing appliances.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to solve the above-mentioned conventional technical problem, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly, by using a specific raw material for a comb or a brush section, this invention persons succeed in obtaining a hairdressing appliance of the above-mentioned purpose, and came to complete this invention. Namely, in a hairdressing appliance in which a hairdressing appliance of this invention was provided with a comb or a brush section, A converted paper (only henceforth "special-working-machinery paper") which changes an inorganic binder of vulcanized fiber or hardening resin, and a

silicon system being impregnated and by carrying out internal constituted said comb or a brush section at least. Processed goods which performed immersion by concentrated nitric acid, water resistant treatment or intensity grant processing by internal [of formalin], etc. to vulcanized fiber are also contained in "vulcanized fiber" specified by this invention.

[0007]

[Function]With constituting a comb or a brush section from a hairdressing appliance of this invention in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper at least. It can be used like [rigidity is high, and / since there are not styling spritz at the time of use, a hair coloring agent, swelling by the moisture at the time of a shampoo, and a rigid fall] the hairdressing appliance which consists of the hair made of a synthetic resin or brushes, such as conventional polypropylene, nylon, and polyester, etc. Also in incineration abandonment, it can compare with the conventional product made of a synthetic resin, and an incineration combustion calorie can be lessened.

[0008]Hereafter, the contents of this invention are explained. If the hairdressing appliance of this invention is a hairdressing appliance constituted in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper in the comb or the brush section at least, the shape and structure in particular will not be limited. for example, the thing which constituted a comb or the whole in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper in the hairdressing appliance which consists of combs, such as plate-like [provided with the grasping part and the comb], -- or, In the hairdressing appliance which consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the main part of a brush stand which has a grasping part, and the brush section, What constituted this brush section or the whole in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper, Or in the hairdressing appliance which consists of a brush with a form-like cosmetics container provided with the brush section set to the discharge part of the form-like cosmetics container filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. enabling free attachment and detachment, What constituted this brush section in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper can be mentioned.

[0009]As for the vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper used in this invention, what is 0.3-1.0 mm in thickness is [more than density 1.0 g/cm^3 / more than density 1.2 g/cm^3] preferably desirable 0.3-2.0 mm in thickness preferably. it not functioning as a brush and a comb, when tearing strength and the Taber stiffness are too low in it being less than density 1.0 g/cm^3 and the shape of a ctenidium is thin, and that thickness is less than 0.3 mm, If a sinking comb breaks easily with the external force at the time of hairdressing and thickness exceeds 2.0 mm, at the time of punching processing, the processability of details will be inferior, and productivity will fall. As what fulfills this condition, the vulcanized fiber processed with zinc chloride, tin chloride, a calcium chloride, an aluminium chloride, a magnesium chloride, etc. is good. It may be the converted paper to which it carried out internal [of the hardening resin hardened with heat, UV irradiation, an electron beam, etc., such as an epoxy resin and an acrylic resin, and the inorganic binder of a silicon system]. In order to raise a water resisting property, it may be the vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper which laminated the coating of sizing compounds, such as glue, starch, and polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene, or a polypropylene film.

[0010]Vulcanized fiber differs from stencil paper, such as the usual coat ball, The density of the paper is as high as more than about 1.0 g/cm^3 (coat ball: about 0.7 g/cm^3), tearing strength and the Taber stiffness rise by this, and thickness has sufficient rigidity also in long and slender shape at 0.3-0.4 mm. The physical properties of an example of the vulcanized fiber (K-57, product made from Oriental Fiber) used by this invention are shown in the following table 1. [0011]

[Table 1]

試験方法： JIS C2315、P8116、P8125 電取法		
試験条件： 20℃、65%RH		
試験材料： バルカナイズドファイバー*1		
厚さ (mm)		0.33
密度 (g/cm ³)		1.21
米坪 (g/m ²)		405
引張強度 (kg/mm ²)	縦	8.9
	横	5.5
強度比 (T/Y) (%)		62.3
伸長率 (%)	縦	6.2
	横	14.3
層間剥離強度 (lbs/2h)		6.4
テーパー剛度 (g・cm)	縦	121
	横	68
20℃・90%-24h	縦	75
	横	42
1分間吸水後	縦	75
	横	39
引裂強度 (g)	縦	350
	横	370
水分 (%)		7.8
1時間吸水率 (%)		31.5

*1 K-57 LW 0.35 (平均値) [東洋ファイバー社製]

[0012]

[Example]Next, the example of this invention is described based on drawing 1 - drawing 10. Drawing 1 shows the 1st example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance A of this example consists of a plate-like comb provided with the grasping part 10 and the comb 11.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the grasping part 10 and the whole comb 11, and it produces by piercing the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter, and fabricating it.

In order to make it into trapezoidal shape in order that shape may be taken at the time of piercing vulcanized fiber of the ctenidium 12 in the comb 11, and 12 -- and may raise the efficiency of a number, and the intensity of the ctenidium by hairdressing, and to prevent with the crack of the scalp and hair, a tip and a lower end slot may be processed into semicircular state.

[0013]The hairdressing appliance A of this example is vulcanized fiber. [Oriental fiber company make NF-77] 0.5 mm in thickness, 0.8 mm, a 1.0-mm article, and 0.35 mm in thickness as a result of having built a prototype using [company K-57], and carrying out actual use, when thickness had an effect as a comb at 0.35 mm or more and took into consideration a bend of the comb A and the ctenidium 12 preferably, 1.0 mm of thickness was good. If not less than 3 mm and the upper bed width y should just have the lower end width x not less than 2 mm and length z of a ctenidium has not less than 15 mm as the shape of the ctenidium 12 is shown in drawing 1, it has an effect as a comb enough. As a result of actual use, as for the shape of the ctenidium 12, lower end width obtained 4 mm and upper bed width obtained the result in which 2 mm and length have a good 20-mm article.

[0014]Drawing 2 (a) and (b) shows the 2nd example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and the whole main part 30 of a brush stand, The vulcanized fiber on monotonous is pierced with a cookie cutter to the negative 21 for brush section formation, and the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, respectively, is fabricated, and it produces by assembling these.

[0015]As shown in drawing 2 (a), in order that it may take the shape of the brush gear tooth 22 like the comb A of the 1st example of the above and it may raise the efficiency of a number, and the intensity of the brush gear tooth by hairdressing, it is made into trapezoidal shape. A tip may be processed into semicircular state. Since it has the effect when two or more rows of brush gear teeth 22 are located in a line, the brush section 20 is produced by bending the negative 21 for brush section formation to triangular shape. The main part 30 of a brush stand bends the bend part 32 and 32 -- which were formed in the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, it is produced more by making the notching part 34 carry out insertion maintenance of the insertion piece 33, and the lower end part serves as the grasping part 35.

[0016]The hairdressing appliance of this example is produced by joining the above-mentioned brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand. That is, it is produced more by the three notching parts 37 formed in the mounting part 36 of the triangular shape of the main part 30 of a brush stand carrying out insertion maintenance of the insertion piece 23 of the brush section 20, respectively. Junction on the above-mentioned brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand can also be attached with the weld and adhesives by heat and an ultrasonic wave.

[0017]Drawing 3 (a) and (b) shows the 3rd example of this invention. The same composition as said 2nd example is shown with identical codes, and the explanation is omitted (also setting in the 4th example the same). The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and the whole main part 30 of a brush stand.

The brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand pierce the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter to the negative 21 for brush section formation, and the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, respectively, fabricate it, and produce it by assembling like said 2nd example. The graphic display numerals 24 and 24 in drawing 3 (a) are the junction notching parts for joining the both ends of a brush section.

[0018]Drawing 4 (a) and (b) shows the 4th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and the whole main part 30 of a brush stand.

The brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand pierce the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter to the negative 21 for brush section formation, and the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, respectively, fabricate it, and produce it by assembling these. Namely, the hairdressing appliance of this example bends up the bend part 32 and 32 -- which were formed in the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, and. It is produced by pasting up the negative 21 for brush section formation bent along with the bend parts 25 and 25 to the jointing 38 and 38 with the weld by heat and an ultrasonic wave, and adhesives so that the brush gear tooth 22 may serve as a lower part.

[0019]The above 2nd - the 4th example are vulcanized fiber. [NF-77 by an Oriental fiber company] 0.5 mm in thickness, 0.8 mm, a 1.0-mm article, and 0.35 mm in thickness [Company K-57] As a result of carrying out trial production and actual use for (surface and rear surface using lamination) with 20-micro polyethylene, the brush gear tooth 22 had an effect enough as a brush in the 0.35-mm article in thickness, and as for the main part 30 of a brush stand, when the holdout was taken into consideration, 0.5 mm in thickness was good. Like the ctenidium 12 of the 1st example of the above, not less than 3 mm and upper bed width should just have the shape of the brush gear tooth 22 not less than 2 mm, and lower end width has the effect enough, if the length is not less than 15 mm. As for the shape of the brush gear tooth 22, lower end width obtained like the comb the result whose 4 mm and upper bed width of 20 mm are [2 mm and length] good as a result of actual use.

[0020]Drawing 5 shows the 5th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring which equipped with the brush section 20 the main part 30 of a brush stand which has the grasping part 35.

The main part 30 of a brush stand is produced in foam, such as urethane foam on hard, and polyethylene foam, the 5-mm-deep U-shaped notching part 39 is formed and attached so that the brush section 20 can

be inserted in the part, and it is made to be possible [removal].

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and it is produced by piercing the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter, and fabricating it like the 2nd example of the above. The shape of the brush gear tooth 22 can consider it as trapezoidal shape, in order to take like the comb of the 1st example of the above and to raise the efficiency of a number, and the intensity of the brush gear tooth by hairdressing, and it can also process a tip into semicircular state. Since the brush section 20 has the effect when two or more rows of brush gear teeth 22 are located in a line, along with the bend part 25, it bends and it has been produced. This example constituted in this way can exchange only the brush part 20 timely, usually serves as the main part 30 of a brush stand, and the brush section 20 of a monotonous gestalt, is convenient for a gestalt and can attain miniaturization.

[0021]Since both the brush sections 20 are produced by bending to a triangle, a quadrangle, and a U shape, the above 2nd – the 5th example, When using them for it, making the cosmetics for hairdressing, a hair coloring agent, etc. apply and hold to this brush section 20, both a 1 liquid type and 2 liquid type semi solid, a hyperviscous hair coloring agent [and], the form type hair coloring agent, etc. can prevent the lappet omission from the brush section 20.

[0022]Drawing 6 – drawing 8 show the 6th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example is a brush with a form-like cosmetics container, as shown in drawing 6 – drawing 8.

It is a case where the brush section 50 is set to the discharge part 41 which consists of a nozzle of the form-like cosmetics container 40 filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. by one.

The brush section 50 is vulcanized fiber. Attach at discharge part 41 tip using [vulcanized fiber K57 made from Oriental Fiber, 0.35 mm (a surface and rear surface is laminated with 20-micro polyethylene) in thickness], and it enables it to remove, and has many ctenidiums 51 and 51 -- in the longitudinal direction both-side-surfaces part.

[0023]As the center section of the brush section 50 is shown in drawing 6 – drawing 7, the space part 52 for inserting in the nozzle used as the discharge parts 41, such as form type cosmetics, is formed.

The heights 53 for forming this space part 52 in the both sides of this space part 52 stably and 53 -- are provided.

The slot 54 and 54 -- which derive a form agent to the ctenidium 51 are deeply cut by these heights 53, and the adhesion means is given to heights 53 upper face part. The hairdressing appliance of this example forms the space part 52 in a center section, and inserts it in the discharge part 41, and by pressing this final controlling element 42, when form agents, such as cosmetics, are discharged by the brush section 50 from the inside of the container 40, use is presented with it. Since the brush section 50 including the slot 54 where form agents, such as cosmetics, serve as a flow channel part is altogether formed with vulcanized fiber, this example has an advantage which can save the time and effort which washes out worries and dirt of plugging of the discharge part 41, if it discards after use.

[0024]Drawing 9 and drawing 10 show the 7th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example is a case where the brush section 50 is set to the discharge part 41 which consists of a nozzle of the form-like cosmetics container 40 filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. by one.

It is different from said 6th example only at the point that insertion maintenance of the brush section 50 was carried out between the discharge part 41 and the outer tube section 44, and the point with which use is presented when form agents, such as cosmetics, are discharged by the brush section 50 from the inside of the container 40 by pressing the final controlling element 42.

The converted paper to which it carried out internal [of the hardening resin of the epoxy resin which hardens the brush section 50 with heat], It attaches at discharge part 41 tips, such as form type cosmetics, using 0.35 mm (a surface and rear surface is laminated with 20-micro polyethylene) in thickness, and it is the brush it enabled it to remove, and the brush gear tooth 51 is bent and inserted in both ends by plate-like at a square shape. At least two or more discharge holes 43 and 43 are established in the side of the discharge part 41 so that a form agent may hit right-angled to the brush gear tooth 51 with which the discharge part 41 was bent in the shape of a square shape, It has the outer tube section 44 which has the insertion attaching parts 44a and 44a in which the brush section 50 can be inserted by the outside of the discharge part 41. Although peripheral shape of the outer tube section 44 was made into the square shape, the brush gear tooth 51 may also be inserted in the shape of a U character as a U shape.

[0025]This invention is constituted as mentioned above, although used, it is not limited to the above-

mentioned example and the design variation of it, etc. are possible for various modes within limits which do not change the gist of this invention. If the hairdressing appliance of this invention is constituted by vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper in a comb or a brush section at least, other structures in particular will not be what is limited, For example, the shape of the shape of the ctenidium which constitutes a comb, a number, or the brush gear tooth that constitutes a brush section, a number, and its row in particular are not limited.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention]According to this invention, the hairdressing appliance which can make a brush section etc. a disposable type and portable, and can moreover produce them simply and cheaply since exchange abandonment or the whole hairdressing appliance can be discarded very easily is provided. In incineration abandonment, a combustion calorie can be fallen compared with the thing made of the conventional synthetic resin.

[Translation done.]

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PRIOR ART

[Description of the Prior Art]The raw material including that by which hairdressing appliances used when it has its hair cut in hair conventionally, such as a comb and a brush, were miniaturized as portable as everyone knows Wooden, bamboo goods, Or synthetic resins, such as polypropylene, ABS, and styrol, are produced by the injection molding method etc., About the brush gear tooth which constitutes a brush section, hair may be transplanted to the brush stand etc. in the hair made of a synthetic resin and animal hairs, such as polypropylene, nylon, and polyester, as the case where integral moulding is carried out with a synthetic resin like the above, or a separate member.

[0003]In hairdressing appliances, such as such a conventional comb and a brush, the technical problem of styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. which are used at the time of hairdressing adhering, and a hair coloring agent remaining in a brush gear tooth and a brush stand, they being colored if brushes used especially as an object for hair coloring are not rinsed quickly, and becoming dirty, or a solid adhering occurs. In the case of hairdressing appliances, such as a brush with a form-like cosmetics container with which the brush section was set to the discharge part of the form-like cosmetics container filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. by one, If the dirt which adhered to the brush section promptly is not removed, rocket engine jets will become the cause of causing blinding etc., and technical problems, like there is complicatedness on use occur.

[0004]On the other hand, although producing and providing hairdressing appliances, such as a comb and a brush, in paper is also considered, Although it is easily possible to form the shape in paper as everyone knows, since it swells when the moisture at the time of a shampoo, the moisture of the charge of hair coloring, etc. are absorbed by paper, and rigidity falls, the actual condition is that there is a practical technical problem in using as a hairdressing appliance.

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EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[Effect of the Invention]According to this invention, the hairdressing appliance which can make a brush section etc. a disposable type and portable, and can moreover produce them simply and cheaply since exchange abandonment or the whole hairdressing appliance can be discarded very easily is provided. In incineration abandonment, a combustion calorie can be fallen compared with the thing made of the conventional synthetic resin.

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TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]In hairdressing appliances used together when this invention is in solving the above-mentioned conventional technical problem and the cosmetics for hairdressing, the charge of hair coloring, etc. are used, such as a comb and a brush, make unnecessary washing in cold water after use by considering it as a disposable type, and. Styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, swelling by absorption of the moisture at the time of a shampoo, and a rigid fall aim at providing few hairdressing appliances.

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MEANS

[Means for Solving the Problem]In order to solve the above-mentioned conventional technical problem, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly, by using a specific raw material for a comb or a brush section, this invention persons succeed in obtaining a hairdressing appliance of the above-mentioned purpose, and came to complete this invention. Namely, in a hairdressing appliance in which a hairdressing appliance of this invention was provided with a comb or a brush section, A converted paper (only henceforth "special-working-machinery paper") which changes an inorganic binder of vulcanized fiber or hardening resin, and a silicon system being impregnated and by carrying out internal constituted said comb or a brush section at least. Processed goods which performed immersion by concentrated nitric acid, water resistant treatment or intensity grant processing by internal [of formalin], etc. to vulcanized fiber are also contained in "vulcanized fiber" specified by this invention.

[Translation done.]

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OPERATION

[Function]With constituting a comb or a brush section from a hairdressing appliance of this invention in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper at least. It can be used like [rigidity is high, and / since there are not styling spritz at the time of use, a hair coloring agent, swelling by the moisture at the time of a shampoo, and a rigid fall] the hairdressing appliance which consists of the hair made of a synthetic resin or brushes, such as conventional polypropylene, nylon, and polyester, etc. Also in incineration abandonment, it can compare with the conventional product made of a synthetic resin, and an incineration combustion calorie can be lessened.

[0008]Hereafter, the contents of this invention are explained. If the hairdressing appliance of this invention is a hairdressing appliance constituted in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper in the comb or the brush section at least, the shape and structure in particular will not be limited. for example, the thing which constituted a comb or the whole in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper in the hairdressing appliance which consists of combs, such as plate-like [provided with the grasping part and the comb], -- or, In the hairdressing appliance which consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the main part of a brush stand which has a grasping part, and the brush section, What constituted this brush section or the whole in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper, Or in the hairdressing appliance which consists of a brush with a form-like cosmetics container provided with the brush section set to the discharge part of the form-like cosmetics container filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. enabling free attachment and detachment, What constituted this brush section in vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper can be mentioned.

[0009]As for the vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper used in this invention, what is 0.3–1.0 mm in thickness is [more than density 1.0 g/cm^3 / more than density 1.2 g/cm^3] preferably desirable 0.3–2.0 mm in thickness preferably. it not functioning as a brush and a comb, when tearing strength and the Taber stiffness are too low in it being less than density 1.0 g/cm^3 and the shape of a ctenidium is thin, and that thickness is less than 0.3 mm, If a sinking comb breaks easily with the external force at the time of hairdressing and thickness exceeds 2.0 mm, at the time of punching processing, the processability of details will be inferior, and productivity will fall. As what fulfills this condition, the vulcanized fiber processed with zinc chloride, tin chloride, a calcium chloride, an aluminium chloride, a magnesium chloride, etc. is good. It may be the converted paper to which it carried out internal [of the hardening resin hardened with heat, UV irradiation, an electron beam, etc., such as an epoxy resin and an acrylic resin, and the inorganic binder of a silicon system]. In order to raise a water resisting property, it may be the vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper which laminated the coating of sizing compounds, such as glue, starch, and polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene, or a polypropylene film.

[0010]Vulcanized fiber differs from stencil paper, such as the usual coat ball, The density of the paper is as high as more than about 1.0 g/cm^3 (coat ball: about 0.7 g/cm^3), tearing strength and the Taber stiffness rise by this, and thickness has sufficient rigidity also in long and slender shape at 0.3–0.4 mm. The physical properties of an example of the vulcanized fiber (K-57, product made from Oriental Fiber) used by this invention are shown in the following table 1. [0011]

[Table 1]

試験方法： JIS C2315、P8116、P8125 電取法
 試験条件： 20℃、65%RH
 試験材料： バルカナイズドファイバー*1

厚さ (mm)		0.33
密度 (g/cm ³)		1.21
米坪 (g/m ²)		405
引張強度 (kg/mm ²)	縦	8.9
	横	5.5
強度比 (T/Y) (%)		62.3
伸長率 (%)	縦	6.2
	横	14.3
層間剥離強度 (lbs/2h)		6.4
テーパー剛度 (g・cm)	縦	121
	横	68
20℃・90%-24h	縦	75
	横	42
1分間吸水後	縦	75
	横	39
引裂強度 (g)	縦	350
	横	370
水分 (%)		7.8
1時間吸水率 (%)		31.5

*1 K-57 LW 0.35 (平均値) [東洋ファイバー社製]

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EXAMPLE

[Example]Next, the example of this invention is described based on drawing 1 – drawing 10. Drawing 1 shows the 1st example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance A of this example consists of a plate-like comb provided with the grasping part 10 and the comb 11.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the grasping part 10 and the whole comb 11, and it produces by piercing the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter, and fabricating it.

In order to make it into trapezoidal shape in order that shape may be taken at the time of piercing vulcanized fiber of the ctenidium 12 in the comb 11, and 12 -- and may raise the efficiency of a number, and the intensity of the ctenidium by hairdressing, and to prevent with the crack of the scalp and hair, a tip and a lower end slot may be processed into semicircular state.

[0013]The hairdressing appliance A of this example is vulcanized fiber. [Oriental fiber company make NF-77] 0.5 mm in thickness, 0.8 mm, a 1.0-mm article, and 0.35 mm in thickness as a result of having built a prototype using [company K-57], and carrying out actual use, when thickness had an effect as a comb at 0.35 mm or more and took into consideration a bend of the comb A and the ctenidium 12 preferably, 1.0 mm of thickness was good. If not less than 3 mm and the upper bed width y should just have the lower end width x not less than 2 mm and length z of a ctenidium has not less than 15 mm as the shape of the ctenidium 12 is shown in drawing 1, it has an effect as a comb enough. As a result of actual use, as for the shape of the ctenidium 12, lower end width obtained 4 mm and upper bed width obtained the result in which 2 mm and length have a good 20-mm article.

[0014]Drawing 2 (a) and (b) shows the 2nd example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and the whole main part 30 of a brush stand, The vulcanized fiber on monotonous is pierced with a cookie cutter to the negative 21 for brush section formation, and the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, respectively, is fabricated, and it produces by assembling these.

[0015]As shown in drawing 2 (a), in order that it may take the shape of the brush gear tooth 22 like the comb A of the 1st example of the above and it may raise the efficiency of a number, and the intensity of the brush gear tooth by hairdressing, it is made into trapezoidal shape. A tip may be processed into semicircular state. Since it has the effect when two or more rows of brush gear teeth 22 are located in a line, the brush section 20 is produced by bending the negative 21 for brush section formation to triangular shape. The main part 30 of a brush stand bends the bend part 32 and 32 -- which were formed in the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, it is produced more by making the notching part 34 carry out insertion maintenance of the insertion piece 33, and the lower end part serves as the grasping part 35.

[0016]The hairdressing appliance of this example is produced by joining the above-mentioned brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand. That is, it is produced more by the three notching parts 37 formed in the mounting part 36 of the triangular shape of the main part 30 of a brush stand carrying out insertion maintenance of the insertion piece 23 of the brush section 20, respectively. Junction on the above-mentioned brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand can also be attached with the weld and adhesives by heat and an ultrasonic wave.

[0017]Drawing 3 (a) and (b) shows the 3rd example of this invention. The same composition as said 2nd example is shown with identical codes, and the explanation is omitted (also setting in the 4th example the same). The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and the whole main part 30 of a brush stand.

The brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand pierce the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter to the negative 21 for brush section formation, and the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, respectively, fabricate it, and produce it by assembling like said 2nd example.

The graphic display numerals 24 and 24 in drawing 3 (a) are the junction notching parts for joining the both ends of a brush section.

[0018]Drawing 4 (a) and (b) shows the 4th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring provided with the brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand.

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and the whole main part 30 of a brush stand.

The brush section 20 and the main part 30 of a brush stand pierce the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter to the negative 21 for brush section formation, and the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, respectively, fabricate it, and produce it by assembling these. Namely, the hairdressing appliance of this example bends up the bend part 32 and 32 -- which were formed in the negative 31 for the main part formation of a brush stand, and. It is produced by pasting up the negative 21 for brush section formation bent along with the bend parts 25 and 25 to the jointing 38 and 38 with the weld by heat and an ultrasonic wave, and adhesives so that the brush gear tooth 22 may serve as a lower part.

[0019]The above 2nd – the 4th example are vulcanized fiber. [NF-77 by an Oriental fiber company] 0.5 mm in thickness, 0.8 mm, a 1.0-mm article, and 0.35 mm in thickness [Company K-57] As a result of carrying out trial production and actual use for (surface and rear surface using lamination) with 20-micro polyethylene, the brush gear tooth 22 had an effect enough as a brush in the 0.35-mm article in thickness, and as for the main part 30 of a brush stand, when the holdout was taken into consideration, 0.5 mm in thickness was good. Like the ctenidium 12 of the 1st example of the above, not less than 3 mm and upper bed width should just have the shape of the brush gear tooth 22 not less than 2 mm, and lower end width has the effect enough, if the length is not less than 15 mm. As for the shape of the brush gear tooth 22, lower end width obtained like the comb the result whose 4 mm and upper bed width of 20 mm are [2 mm and length] good as a result of actual use.

[0020]Drawing 5 shows the 5th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example consists of the brush for hairdressing or the brush for hair coloring which equipped with the brush section 20 the main part 30 of a brush stand which has the grasping part 35.

The main part 30 of a brush stand is produced in foam, such as urethane foam on hard, and polyethylene foam, the 5-mm-deep U-shaped notching part 39 is formed and attached so that the brush section 20 can be inserted in the part, and it is made to be possible [removal].

Vulcanized fiber constitutes the brush section 20 and it is produced by piercing the vulcanized fiber on monotonous with a cookie cutter, and fabricating it like the 2nd example of the above. The shape of the brush gear tooth 22 can consider it as trapezoidal shape, in order to take like the comb of the 1st example of the above and to raise the efficiency of a number, and the intensity of the brush gear tooth by hairdressing, and it can also process a tip into semicircular state. Since the brush section 20 has the effect when two or more rows of brush gear teeth 22 are located in a line, along with the bend part 25, it bends and it has been produced. This example constituted in this way can exchange only the brush part 20 timely, usually serves as the main part 30 of a brush stand, and the brush section 20 of a monotonous gestalt, is convenient for a gestalt and can attain miniaturization.

[0021]Since both the brush sections 20 are produced by bending to a triangle, a quadrangle, and a U shape, the above 2nd – the 5th example, When using them for it, making the cosmetics for hairdressing, a hair coloring agent, etc. apply and hold to this brush section 20, both a 1 liquid type and 2 liquid type semi solid, a hyperviscous hair coloring agent [and], the form type hair coloring agent, etc. can prevent the lappet omission from the brush section 20.

[0022]Drawing 6 – drawing 8 show the 6th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this

example is a brush with a form-like cosmetics container, as shown in drawing 6 – drawing 8.

It is a case where the brush section 50 is set to the discharge part 41 which consists of a nozzle of the form-like cosmetics container 40 filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. by one.

The brush section 50 is vulcanized fiber. Attach at discharge part 41 tip using [vulcanized fiber K57 made from Oriental Fiber, 0.35 mm (a surface and rear surface is laminated with 20-micro polyethylene) in thickness], and it enables it to remove, and has many ctenidiums 51 and 51 -- in the longitudinal direction both-side-surfaces part.

[0023]As the center section of the brush section 50 is shown in drawing 6 – drawing 7, the space part 52 for inserting in the nozzle used as the discharge parts 41, such as form type cosmetics, is formed.

The heights 53 for forming this space part 52 in the both sides of this space part 52 stably and 53 -- are provided.

The slot 54 and 54 -- which derive a form agent to the ctenidium 51 are deeply cut by these heights 53, and the adhesion means is given to heights 53 upper face part. The hairdressing appliance of this example forms the space part 52 in a center section, and inserts it in the discharge part 41, and by pressing this final controlling element 42, when form agents, such as cosmetics, are discharged by the brush section 50 from the inside of the container 40, use is presented with it. Since the brush section 50 including the slot 54 where form agents, such as cosmetics, serve as a flow channel part is altogether formed with vulcanized fiber, this example has an advantage which can save the time and effort which washes out worries and dirt of plugging of the discharge part 41, if it discards after use.

[0024]Drawing 9 and drawing 10 show the 7th example of this invention. The hairdressing appliance of this example is a case where the brush section 50 is set to the discharge part 41 which consists of a nozzle of the form-like cosmetics container 40 filled up with styling spritz, a hair coloring agent, etc. by one.

It is different from said 6th example only at the point that insertion maintenance of the brush section 50 was carried out between the discharge part 41 and the outer tube section 44, and the point with which use is presented when form agents, such as cosmetics, are discharged by the brush section 50 from the inside of the container 40 by pressing the final controlling element 42.

The converted paper to which it carried out internal [of the hardening resin of the epoxy resin which hardens the brush section 50 with heat], It attaches at discharge part 41 tips, such as form type cosmetics, using 0.35 mm (a surface and rear surface is laminated with 20-micro polyethylene) in thickness, and it is the brush it enabled it to remove, and the brush gear tooth 51 is bent and inserted in both ends by plate-like at a square shape. At least two or more discharge holes 43 and 43 are established in the side of the discharge part 41 so that a form agent may hit right-angled to the brush gear tooth 51 with which the discharge part 41 was bent in the shape of a square shape, It has the outer tube section 44 which has the insertion attaching parts 44a and 44a in which the brush section 50 can be inserted by the outside of the discharge part 41. Although peripheral shape of the outer tube section 44 was made into the square shape, the brush gear tooth 51 may also be inserted in the shape of a U character as a U shape.

[0025]This invention is constituted as mentioned above, although used, it is not limited to the above-mentioned example and the design variation of it, etc. are possible for various modes within limits which do not change the gist of this invention. If the hairdressing appliance of this invention is constituted by vulcanized fiber or special-working-machinery paper in a comb or a brush section at least, other structures in particular will not be what is limited, For example, the shape of the shape of the ctenidium which constitutes a comb, a number, or the brush gear tooth that constitutes a brush section, a number, and its row in particular are not limited.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a side view showing the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2]The 2nd example of this invention is shown, (a) is a deployment side view of a brush section, and (b) is a deployment top view of the main part of a brush stand.

[Drawing 3]The 3rd example of this invention is shown, (a) is a deployment side view of a brush section, and (b) is a deployment top view of the main part of a brush stand.

[Drawing 4]The 4th example of this invention is shown, (a) is a deployment side view of a brush section, and (b) is a deployment top view of the main part of a brush stand.

[Drawing 5]The 5th example of this invention is shown and, as for the deployment side view of a brush section, and (b), the top view of the main part of a brush stand and (c) of (a) are the side views of the main part of a brush stand.

[Drawing 6]The development view of a brush section used in the 6th example of this invention is shown, and, as for the deployment top view and (b), the A-A line sectional view and (c) of (a) are the B-B line sectional view.

[Drawing 7]The brush section used in the 6th example of this invention is shown, and, as for the side view and (b), the A-A line sectional view and (c) of (a) are the B-B line sectional view.

[Drawing 8]The condition of use of the 6th example of this invention is shown, (a) is the side view and (b) is the top view.

[Drawing 9]The condition of use of the 7th example of this invention is shown, and, as for the top view and (b), the side view and (c) of (a) are the deployment top views of a brush section.

[Drawing 10]The form-like cosmetics container used in the 7th example of this invention is shown, (a) is the fragmentary sectional view and (b) is the right side view.

[Description of Notations]

A Hairdressing appliance

10 Grasping part

11 Comb

[Translation done.]

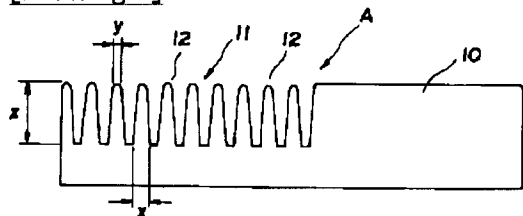
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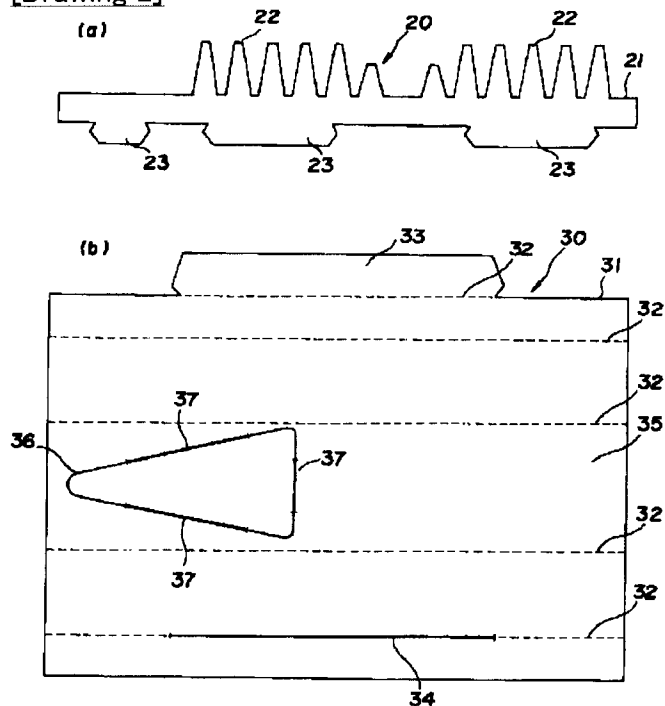
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DRAWINGS

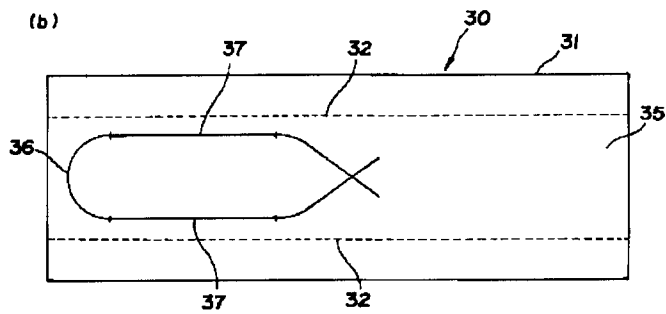
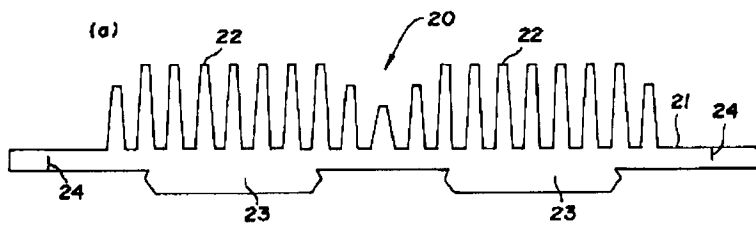
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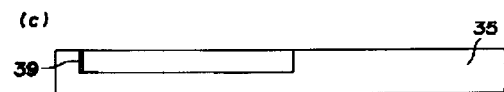
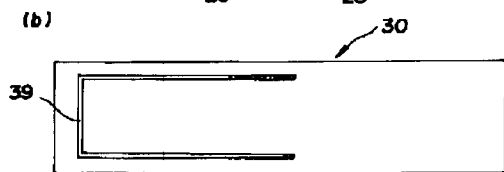
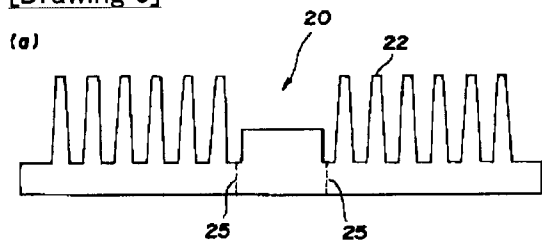
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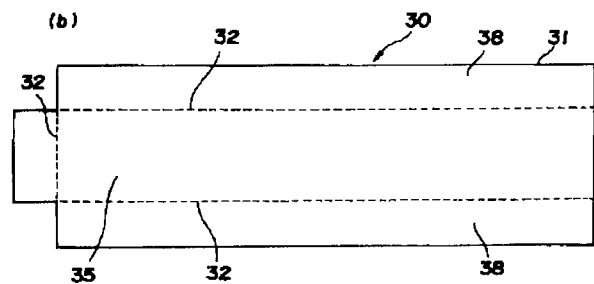
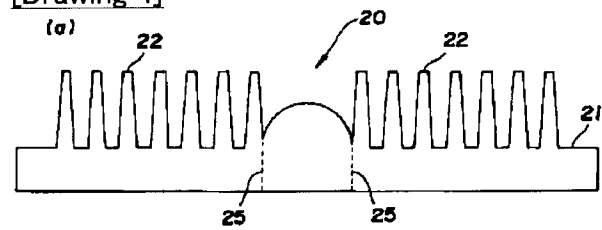
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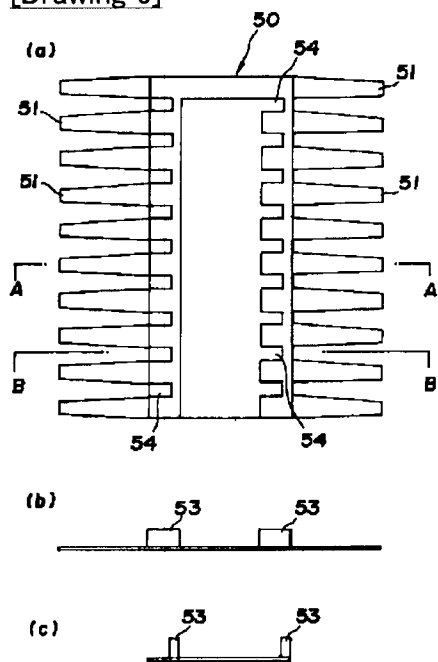
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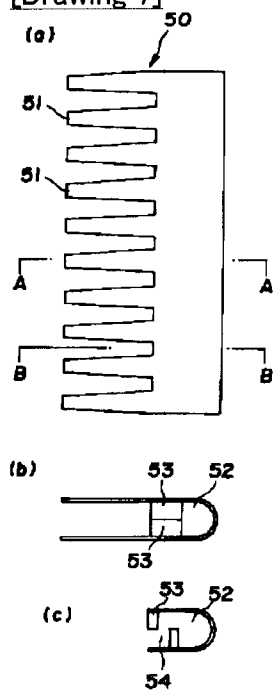
[Drawing 4]



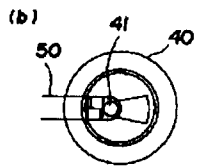
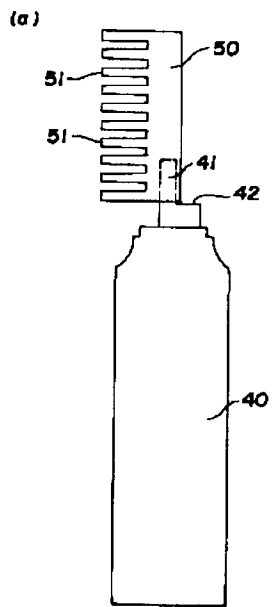
[Drawing 6]



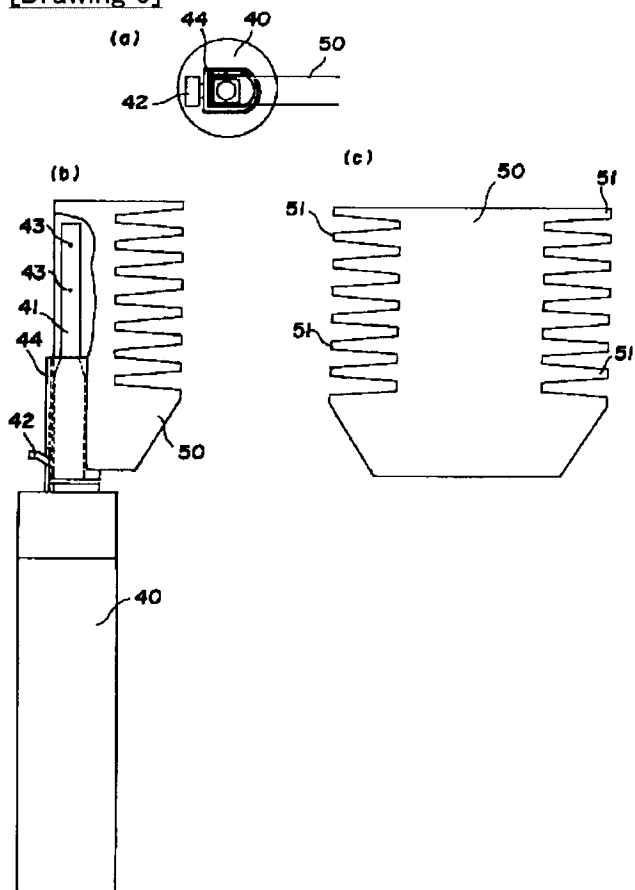
[Drawing 7]



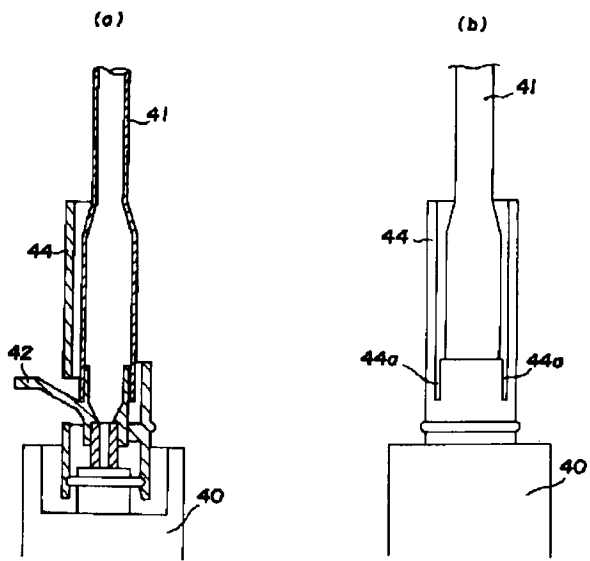
[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 10]



[Translation done.]